



ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25.

The New York *Evening Post* takes the ground that the employment of the Pinkerton force to preserve the coal companies at Jersey City—whose union laborers are now on a strike, is the greatest disgrace that has ever yet been put upon this country. There is no doubt that the United States have suffered considerably in the eyes of the whole civilized world by the case referred to, and that the case affords great delight to the opponents of free institutions in foreign lands, and is the cause of doubt and sorrow to all real lovers of liberty, and to all who have faith in the ability of the people to rule themselves. It is only natural; only what has been done from the earliest recorded times, for men possessed of property to defend it. The chief object of the government of a country is the preservation of the property of its citizens, who willingly bear the taxes that are imposed on them, because they know that taxation is for that purpose. When the protection of their property can not be secured by the government, the owners protect it themselves, or, if able to do so, employ others to protect it for them. The employment of the Pinkerton force by the coal companies at Jersey City to protect their property, shows that the government, which taxes them heavily to secure that property, is unable to effect that object, and that they have had to go back to the forms and usages of more barbarous times, and to employ trained hands to do it for them. In other words it shows that free institutions, so far at least as relates to Jersey City and the other places at which the Pinkertons have been used, are unable to maintain government, and that the boasted self-regulating power of republican liberty, certainly in those places, is the veriest sort of humbug.

ONE STRONG proof of Senator Ingalls' wisdom is his partisanship. But he frequently affords other evidence of his possession of good sound common sense. He did so yesterday when he opposed the passage in its present form of the bill allowing reprisals to be made for the seizure of vessels belonging to this country by Canada, upon the ground that such reprisals might lead to war, and that Senators should be informed if that was its intent before they voted upon it. This country abrogated the treaty with Canada and refuses to make another one, and because the latter country, according to the law of nations, falls back upon the provisions of the previously existing treaty, this country, according to the bill Mr. Edmunds called upon must adopt measures which can hardly result in anything else than war. The bill referred to is wrong in letter and spirit, and should be deprived of all its objectionable features before its passage by the House. Its whole object, too, is to increase the profits of a few Maine fishermen at the expense of all the other people of the country.

NOW that the successor of Mr. Lockwood as chief clerk of the Interior Department has been appointed, it turns out that the latter placed his resignation in the hands of Secretary Lamar when that gentleman first took charge of the Department. It is thus shown that though Mr. Lockwood was a most offensive republican partisan when Mr. Lamar gave up his seat in the Senate to accept a Cabinet position under Mr. Cleveland, and though he has taken pains to proclaim himself as such ever since, Mr. Lamar has, in effect, requested him to retain a responsible, important and lucrative position for two years, during the whole of which time there were hundreds of good and true democrats from whom just as competent and efficient an officer could have been selected. The democratic administration not only allows republicans to retain their positions under it, but, it thus seems, actually begs them to do so. Is it any wonder that lukewarmness and dissatisfaction should exist among the workers of the party. And it is upon the workers that success in politics, as in every thing else, depends.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1887.
A surviving soldier of the Mexican war, and a beneficiary of the Mexican pensions bill that has recently passed Congress, who lives in Fairfax county, Va., here to-day, says he hopes the President will veto the bill referred to. He says the soldiers in the Mexican war paid for their own uniforms, and received only \$7 a month for their services on the field, while the soldiers in the late war received \$15 a month, were supplied by the Government with their uniforms, and were given large bounties, and it is because the former are only allowed a pension of \$8 a month while the latter receive twice that much, that he wants the bill vetoed, as he is not willing to be a recipient of such partial and discriminating recompense.

A delegation of the citizens of Alexandria county called at the room of the House judiciary committee last week to urge that committee to favorable action on the bill to set aside \$25,000 as a special fund, the interest of which is to be expended in the schooling of the children and the support of the old and infirm negroes to whom the government has given homes on the Arlington estate, the whole of which expense is now, and has been for twenty odd years, borne by the white people of the county. As representative Stewart, of Vermont, the committee man to whom this bill has been referred, was not present nothing was done.

As the District Commissioners would not consider the charges brought against Health Officer Townsend, of this city, by Dr. Culver, the latter has withdrawn them, and

yesterday called at the White House and laid them before the President, who said he would give them his attention.

Mr. B. W. Trew, of Westmoreland county, Va., son-in-law of Mr. James Divine, of Leesburg, in that State, died here last Sunday, and was buried to-day.

Ex-representative Porter, one of the Virginia congressmen during the ever memorable carpet bag times, in that State, is now living in New York, engaged in the manufacture and sale of some patented invention.

Representative Brady, of the Petersburg district, in Virginia, is in receipt of numerous letters from different parts of his State asking him for copies of his recently printed speech, and complimenting him for writing it. Mr. Brady is not a little flattered by these letters, some of which are from the most prominent republicans in his State.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia to-day agreed to report favorably a bill providing for an additional associate justice for the court of this city, an additional term of that court, a reporter for that court, and for the compilation of the laws of the District.

Among the petitions presented in the Senate to-day was one by Senator Mahone from John F. Lewis, of Virginia "for the payment of my salary as U. S. Senator from the commencement of my term to the time it was paid." The petition was referred to the committee on elections.

The sub-committee of the House commerce committee, to which was referred the bill for changing the Norfolk customs district, considered that bill this morning and will report to the full committee on Thursday next. The members of the committee will not indicate the character of the report they will make.

The decision of the District court in the aqueduct case yesterday, if sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court, will lift the bar from the \$20,000 of the purchase money of the canal now held by the Treasury.

The House Judiciary Committee have the matter of the extension of the Hawaiian treaty before them. Judging from the oft repeated expressions of the chairman of that committee, Mr. Tucker, upon the exclusive privilege of the House to originate revenue measures, and as this treaty affects the revenue by admitting sugar free of duty, it is probable the committee will report in favor of the adoption of some measure by which the action of the Senate extending the treaty may be nullified.

Among those who have accepted invitations to attend the Masonic celebration in Fredericksburg on the 31st inst., is Major Ben. Perley Poor. The Major attended a similar celebration three thirty odd years ago, and was then the guest of the Taylors who lived in that neighborhood.

A large number of the members of the Woman's State annual convention were in the Senate gallery to-day expecting to hear Mr. Blair speak in favor of their bill.

As thirty days have expired since the death of Mr. Logan, the crape on his chair in the Senate has been removed, and Mr. Cullom took possession of that chair to-day.

The House Committee on Claims, after a short advocacy by Mr. Senner, authorized Hon. C. F. Trigg to report back the Senate bill for the relief of the heirs of H. H. Sibley, deceased, with the recommendation that it pass. It was not developed that there would be any minority report. Indeed, Messrs. Vanarsdale and Gallinghouse intimated a purpose not to oppose the bill in the interest of the widow and children.

The House to-day was engaged in the consideration of a contested election case. The Senate took up the bill giving the Indians lands in severalty, and after the morning hour Mr. Beck will endeavor to have the bill prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys for subsidized railroads taken up.

A large delegation of the national woman's temperance association waited upon Mr. Ingalls, chairman of the Senate District of Columbia committee, to-day to urge him to action on the memorial upon the immorality of this city. They lately presented to the Senate Mr. Ingalls informed them that the President was the proper person to whom to present charges against the commissioners of the District, and that as related to temperance, they had better urge the House to pass the bill the Senate had already passed on that subject.

Retaliation.

The Senate yesterday passed by a vote of 46 to 1 (Mr. Riddleberger) the bill instituting a retaliatory policy towards Canada in connection with the fisheries. Before the bill was passed Mr. Ingalls asked his colleagues to consider seriously what they were about. The bill, he declared, pointed to war, though nobody expected it. "This measure," he said, "is distinctly one of retaliation. It is an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a fish for a fish, an insult for an insult, a wrong for a wrong. It is important before the Senate is called upon to vote that the committee on foreign relations should advise the Senate whether it is, in effect, an invitation to negotiate, or a declaration of war." And Mr. Ingalls was right. Buncombe may sometimes be innocent within certain limits, but the activity of representatives of small local interests has already been permitted almost to put the whole country into a position in this affair, from which to retreat would subject us to ridicule and to advance is to court war. It is time for the West and South, which consume fish but do not catch them, to direct their attention to the merits of the question. Demagogues should give place to Statesmen in matters of this magnitude.

The bill makes it the duty of the President, in case he is satisfied that American fishermen visiting Canadian ports with permits to touch and trade have been denied the privilege of entering such ports in the same manner and under the same regulations as may exist therein applicable to trading vessels of the most favored nation, or have been denied rights secured to them by treaty or law, or have been unjustly vexed or harassed in respect thereof, in his discretion, by proclamation, to deny Canadian vessels access to American waters, and to prohibit the importation of Canadian fish or other goods. The Baltimore *Sun* of to-day says: "To cut off in a day a commerce of \$72,000,000, and sterilize the capital employed in handling it, is so serious a matter that few Presidents would care to do it except under a pressing necessity. Messrs. Hoar and Frye confessed that all they expected from the bill, if it became a law, was that the Canadians 'would not be permitted to sell their fish and other products in the American markets at all.' It is for the President to consider whether any such indirect method of erecting a prohibitory tariff wall between this country and Canada should receive his approbation."

A fire in Richmond yesterday morning, originating in the oil room of Whitehurst and Owen's sash and blind factory, resulted in \$5,500 damages, fully insured. After the fire the dead body of the colored fireman of the establishment was found in the oil room, and it is supposed that he went there with a light to get oil for the machinery, and accidentally set fire to the oil and was suffocated before he could escape.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Stulz vs. Ingles. Argued by Judge Berryman Green for defendant in error, and A. P. Staples, esq., for plaintiff in error and submitted.

Fore vs. Campbell. Argued by George B. Harrison, esq., for defendant in error.

McCarthy vs. Ball. Argued by Colonel Thomas Croxton for appellee and submitted.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The strike of Philadelphia beer brewers has collapsed.

The health officer denies that there is any small-pox in Baltimore.

The United States naval cadets are undergoing their semi annual examination.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland attended the Charity Ball in Baltimore last night.

A company has been formed in New York to speculate in stocks by means of artificial quotations.

The resignation of Major George M. Lockwood, as chief clerk of the Interior Department, has been accepted.

The Indiana Senatorship is as far from settlement as ever, and there is no immediate prospect of a change.

The democratic caucus of the Tennessee Legislature last night nominated ex-Gov. Bate for U. S. Senator, which insures his election to-day.

It is stated that in the event of mobilization of Austrian troops, three great armies will be formed each corps having no less than 250,000 men.

A premature explosion of a torpedo occurred on the United States steamer Essex in Chinese waters, killing one and wounding three apprentices.

Ira and Eugenia Watken, second cousins, he 52 and she 18, eloped from Louisville Saturday, and were married at Jeffersonville, Ind. The relatives of both are indignant.

The imports of Hawaiian sugar at the port of San Francisco during the past year were the largest ever known, amounting to 218,106,199 pounds, valued at \$10,133,278.

It is proposed to construct United States dry-docks at the Norfolk and Brooklyn navy yards, and an appropriation for the purpose is to be inserted in the naval appropriation bill.

The New York *Sun* says the newly-elected Senator from Minnesota, Cushman K. Davis, is the author of a treatise to prove that William Shakespeare was an uncommonly able lawyer.

A deadly epidemic of measles has been prevailing in several counties in the north and west portions of South Carolina for the past few days. Cases are reported where four deaths have been caused by measles in one family. Elderly people have died from the disease as well as children.

Concerning the rumor as to the health of Mayor Hewitt, of New York, and his consequent resignation as mayor, his physician says Mr. Hewitt is doing well, and that the neuralgia in the right leg is slowly yielding to treatment. The Mayor had a back-set a few days ago, caused by the injudicious treatment of a friend, but it was nothing more alarming than an hour or two of neuralgic pains. He is about to take massage treatment.

In the House of Representatives yesterday a bill was introduced appropriating \$5,800,000 for the increase of the naval establishment, and a resolution of inquiry was introduced as to the expediency of appropriating \$50,000,000 for the construction and armament of new vessels of war. The House also adopted a resolution calling for the correspondence growing out of the depredations in Canadian ports on American fishing vessels.

A Murder on an Oyster Boat.

Another murder of an oyster dredger on a schooner became known at Crisfield, Md., yesterday. The schooner Walter R. McGee, owned by Elisha Ward, of Crisfield, was lying in Coan river, Northumberland county, Va. The captain of the vessel was John Dix, of Guilford, Accomac county, Va. Robert L. Redding, of Pocomoke city, Md., was mate, and the other members of the crew were: Smith Bailey, Levi Harenn, W. T. Tappan, John Kelly, Edward May, Wm. Vanarsdale and a man who shipped as Thomas Fox, on Sunday, January 23, 1887, at Maryland Point, Yecomico river. Fox was an American, forty years old, and weighed about 216 pounds. His real name is supposed to have been Thomas Mowell, and he is believed to have hailed from Detroit, Mich. Capt. Dix weighs about 150 pounds. He married a Miss Mills, of Crisfield, but separated from her. Capt. Dix quarreled with Mowell, who broke open the cabin door to get at the grub, which was locked up. Dix cursed Mowell, who then knocked him down. The trouble was soon reconciled, however, and Dix and Redding, the mate, went off and got fifteen or twenty men to come on board the schooner from the shore and other boats lying in the harbor. The crew of the schooner were all in the forecastle. They were all called out and fastened in the cabin, except Mowell, who refused to come out. Dix then put pepper in the stove pipe, and fired two shots into the forecastle from a pistol he borrowed from one of the shore party named Will Hogan. Mowell then made a dash for liberty, and one of the party heard Dix say, "He's got a hatchet in his hand." Then there was a scuffle, and something went overboard. One of the crew in the cabin heard a strange voice say: "Some of you fellows help me to get this man; he is too heavy for me." Soon they brought the body to the cabin door, and the crew took it down and laid it on the locker. Dix and his party then left the vessel, and Dix stayed all night on another schooner, but came on board again next morning. The river was frozen up and the schooner could not get away. A magistrate named Wilson held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. Mowell's body was tied with a rope to an oar and carried down the beach by two colored men and thrown into a hole of sand and water without any coffin. Levi Harenn led the story out, and the Sheriff informed Lloyd Smith, the State's attorney, who issued writs for Dix and Redding. The body was taken up and a new coroner's inquest held on the following Tuesday. Marks of violence were found by the jury, who, after hearing the evidence, brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Dix and Redding. They were committed to jail at Heathsville, Northumberland county, Va. A few days before the occurrence Dix tried to force Smith Bailey to go ashore and steal some wood for him at Lodge Landing, but Bailey refused. Mowell is said to have been a Free Mason and a member of the Sailors' Union at Chicago. He was intelligent and well educated.

The work of extending the Atlantic and Danville Railroad from Belfield to Danville, a distance of 125 miles, has been commenced. Belfield is a station on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, which road forms a part of the Atlantic Coast Line system. The extension is being made at a cost of \$10,000 per mile, and is expected to be completed within eighteen months. The total cost of the extension will be \$1,250,000. All of the counties through which the road is to run west of Belfield have subscribed \$650,000 to the capital stock of the company. A special election has been ordered to be held in Southampton county on the 25th of February, to vote on the proposition of the county subscribing \$150,000 to the capital stock. Application is to be made to-day for an order for an election to be held at Portsmouth, to vote on a like proposition. The Atlantic and Danville road will in all probability run to Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Lesson of Church Discipline.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

In these days of sensational journalism it takes but a small matter to make a first-class subject for excitement. A little soap suds will produce a very large bubble if only wind enough is applied with sufficient power. One of the latest illustrations of this character is found in a case of church discipline. A priest of the Roman Catholic communion has publicly taught a doctrine which that church has pronounced heretical, and continued his teaching after due warning from his superior. He was rector of a parish church in this city, and he was suspended by the proper ecclesiastical authority, and a new parish priest was appointed in his place. He submitted, as in duty bound, and will give an account of his course at the proper tribunal.

This small matter is taken up by those writers of the press who make their living by sensational literature, and magnified into the aspect of a world-wide quarrel. It happens that the heresy, although in the line of sympathy with a phase of socialism the church has always rebuked, has recently become popular with many superficial thinkers, and thus the indignant politicians who hope for personal profit and advancement through the followers of Mr. George have caught up the cry, and are loudly declaiming against the "spirit of bigotry and intolerance" of which the heretical priest is represented to be the victim. The laity of the parish were doubtless much attached to the rector, and under this cry of "persecution" have become much excited, and are vowing all sorts of vengeance if their wishes are not consulted and their pastor is not restored to them.

We are entirely protestant ourselves, but we have always had a warm admiration for the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church. The clamor of these sensational writers, and their more selfish aids and abettors, will not affect the ecclesiastical authorities of that communion. The flaming headlines which declare that "the church cannot afford to take ground against a great popular sentiment" and the long articles which predict that it will be rent in twain if it perseveres in the suspension of its recalcitrant priest, are the veriest bosh. It is only a single heretic removed from his place by his superiors for breaking his vow, and disregarding in one instance an authority he is still content in the general to recognize. But if it were much more serious, and the contestants represented thousands instead of dozens, the result would be the same. The church will enforce its authority, and both the priest and people, the excitement being over, will make due submission. The priest will be kept silent until he repents and recants. The church, which claims infallibility for its teachings, will not recall its verdict nor admit that the heresy it has condemned may after all be consistent with the truth.

Nor will the people rebel. There is nothing grander among the forces which have controlled human conduct than the influence of the Romish hierarchy over the membership of that church, and through it, in the earlier times, over vast empires and nations. There is no possible hope even in our day for a successful contest of the church against the papal authorities, while they remain in the fellowship of that communion. They must abandon the order or submit to its discipline. No priest can administer the sacraments, no individual or body of the laity can receive them except in humility and absolute submission. The excommunication which follows continued disobedience has far more terrors for the religious man or woman than threats of the prison and the gallows have for ordinary evil doers. Denied the sacraments, and not only the rites of burial, but even a resting place in consecrated ground, what comfort has a believer in that faith in either life or death while under the ban of his Church?

The one aspect of this case deserving of the serious attention of all the Protestant churches is the unswerving fidelity of the papal authorities to their system of faith. No church organization can long command respect, nor retain whatever power for good it may have over the lives and consciences of men when it grows lax in its discipline and permits its ordained ministers to teach what it pronounces heresy. The cant phrase "liberal theology" is a figment of the imagination; the moment this greatest of all the sciences loses its recognized form and substance it is powerless for good and as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean.

We are not indorsing the creed of Romanism, but are simply citing its example in its stern resistance to what it believes to be heresy as worthy of the imitation of every church that would preserve its power and influence. We see every day in some part of the world examples of a clergyman or public teacher, connected with the Presbyterian, Episcopal or other Protestant church, giving out doctrines that are notoriously at variance with the standard of faith to which he has professed his conformity, and who is allowed to go almost unrebuked by those who have the right to call him to account for such a departure from the faith he has espoused.

If the heresy becomes so pronounced that the body to which he is attached is scandalized and an attempt is made to recall him to his allegiance or to sever his connection with those he thus misrepresents, the cry is everywhere raised that his questioners are bigoted and intolerant, and would revive the inquisition, if they dared, and burn the offender at the stake. Those who are most clamorous, however, cannot but respect the judiciary that is true to itself and its avowed faith, and that is utterly intolerant of heresy on the part of its avowed adherents. For this is the turning point, and one that every honest man is bound to follow. He must be held to conformity while he retains his connection, but should have the utmost freedom the moment he severs it. He has no right to claim to be a Presbyterian or an orthodox Congregationalist while he publicly teaches a system of doctrines widely at variance with its accepted standards. And any denomination that permits such heresy to go unrebuked like a church that allows a professed member to lead an immoral life, is powerless for good, even if it does not receive, as it deserves, the scorn of an unregenerate world.

BARRIED OUT.—Nearly 5,000 of Dr. McElroy's parishioners thronged about the entrance to St. Stephen's Church, New York, last night, where it had been announced that the committee of parishioners would make report to the full body. Capt. Ryan and sixty policemen were in attendance. At 7 o'clock Father Donnelly, flanked on either side by a policeman, appeared inside the church and locked and barred the iron gate to the church basement. Addressing the people, he said: "You had better go home. The church is closed, and no meeting will be held to-night." Then he retired, and was not seen again. Soon after the committee came down the street, but were told by the police captain that Father Donnelly had forbidden any meeting. The chairman then announced that fact to the crowd, at the same time bidding them go peacefully home, which was done.

A cyclone passed over Chesterfield county Sunday night, blowing down barns, fences, and uprooting trees. In Petersburg houses were so shaken that many people were kept awake during the night.

The nineteenth century has provided the greatest Roman of them all, Salvation Oil. It kills pain.

Announcements.—Theatre-goers are very liable to contract a severe cough or cold. A safe and reliable cure is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25c.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

To-day's Proceedings of Congress.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1887.

SENATE.

Mr. Charles B. Farwell, Senator-elect from the State of Illinois, escorted by Mr. Cullom, had the oath of office administered to him by the presiding officer and took the seat recently occupied by Mr. Cullom, while the latter took that of the late Senator Logan.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed to.

As was also the conference report on the bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and of the territories over the Indians.

A number of bills were then introduced and referred.

HOUSE.

The enrolled copy of the Interstate Commerce bill was signed by the Speaker; and after it has been signed by the presiding officer of the Senate it will be sent to the President.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, called up the Rhode Island contested election case of Page vs. Pierce.

The majority resolution declares the seat vacant, while the minority resolution confirms the right of Pierce to the seat.

Foreign News.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—The governments of Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia have agreed upon instructions for their respective ambassadors at Constantinople in regard to the Bulgarian question. It is believed that they will induce Italy and France to adhere to any course they may determine upon. The negotiations with England continue. It is expected that after the first interview of the Bulgarian delegates with the Turkish Ministers the latter will be able to report that an agreement is possible. M. Kaltroff, one of the Bulgarian delegates, who, it was said, was going to Milan to meet Prince Alexander, passed through Vienna on Sunday on his way to Bulgaria. This dissipates the report that he will meet Prince Alexander.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Cabinet met to-day. It is reiterated that the war rumors in circulation are as incorrect from a military as from a diplomatic point of view. Gen. Boulanger, Minister of War, publishes a denial of the report that he is buying horses abroad for the use of the army.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Cabinet council was held at Windsor Castle to-day. The Queen read and approved the speech to be delivered from the throne at the opening of parliament on Thursday. Mr. Gladstone arrived in London to-day. At the stations along from Hawarden he was recognized by the people and enthusiastically cheered.

Charged with Swindling.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Times says: A man named Charles S. Pike is in custody in this city, charged with swindling his aunt out of a considerable sum of money. The circumstances, as learned by a reporter, are as follows: Pike's aunt resides at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and is well-to-do. A month or two ago she gave her nephew a power of attorney to sell a house which she owned in Washington, D. C. Pike went to the capital on this mission of trust, and in a short time succeeded in disposing of the property. It is said that he realized about \$7,000 on the sale, an amount somewhat below the owner's estimate of the value of her house, but quite satisfactory to the agent in view of his preconceived plan to appropriate the proceeds. He wrote to his aunt that he was about to invest \$1,500 in valuable mining stock in Kansas, and said if she desired to invest an equal amount he would place for her. He represented it to be a rare chance, the profits being large and sure. The unsuspecting aunt forwarded the \$1,500 to him and it went to swell the amount which he had already pocketed. Pike then left Washington, and soon afterwards his aunt learned how she had been swindled. Her lawyers placed the matter in the hands of detectives, who found Pike here. It is understood half of the money has been recovered. Pike has not yet been arraigned in court.

Reception and Banquet.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 25.—Over one hundred guests sat down to a reception and banquet given by the Magnolia and Opus Clubs in honor of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and party last night. Senator C. K. Davis and Governor McGill were among the guests. Judge Flandreau made the welcoming address, recalling early recollections of "possum hunting amid the hills of Fairfax county and paying warm tribute to Virginia, the land of brave men and fair women. Replying to the toast, "The New Northwest," E. V. Snell thought that all that remained of the great struggle was the memory of the courage and ideal devotion to duty it called forth. His toast was the descendant of Light Horse Harry, was drunk standing with hearty cheers. Gen. Johnson recalled some amusing reminiscences of Gen. Lee's early adventures of fighting Indians in Texas and called upon Gen. Lee himself to respond to the toast "The New South." Gen. Lee declared that meetings of this sort would do a great deal of good. "If we had known each other better before the war, that might have averted."

New Comets.

PHELPS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The position of the new Brooks comet to-night, will be nearly two degrees above the star Kappa in the constellation Draco. At 10 o'clock it will be 15 degrees directly below the North star. Prof. Brooks says the comet may be seen with a moderate sized telescope and is moving slowly in a northeasterly direction.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 25.—Director Swift, of the Warner Observatory, yesterday received a telegram from Prof. E. E. Barnard,

director of Vanderbilt University observatory at Nashville, Tenn., announcing the discovery of another comet by him in Cygnus. At six o'clock a. m. its position was right ascension 19 hours, 7 minutes and 48 seconds, declination north 25 degrees, 24 minutes. It is moving very slowly to the east. Three comets have been discovered within five days. The southern comet is going to be very bright.

The Electoral Count Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The electoral count bill was received at the White House last evening, but has not yet been acted upon.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Hale Payment Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000, has been organized in Staunton.

The National Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury a Government depository. Numbers of steamers of coasting lines from New York are now putting into Norfolk for coal on account of the strike in New York.

The stable of James Lamb, of Petersburg, was burned Saturday morning. Peter Phillips, a white man, who had been sleeping in the stable, was burned to death.

The board of public interests of Richmond to whom was referred by the city council the proposition of annexing Manchester to Richmond, have reported in favor of it.

Gen. F. H. Smith who some time since tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, has consented to withdraw the resignation and remain in the position.

Richard Walke, counsel for George M. Bain, jr., who has been to Washington, states that he has taken the preliminary steps towards making application to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. J. C. Wronshall, civil engineer, of Baltimore, has gone to Danville to take charge as receiver of the Danville and New River Railroad. He was appointed by Judge Bond at the late term of the U. S. Court in this city.

The wrecking steamer Victoria Peed returned to Norfolk Sunday night from the wreck of the German ship Elizabeth and reports that a diver went down into the cabin and hold of the ship and explored everywhere, but found no bodies or anything of value.

Mrs. Tinstall, the aunt of Thomas J. Cluver, left Richmond Friday for her home in King and Queen county. She says she will not receive one cent of the money from the sale of Cluver's book; that she has enough to take care of her rest of her life, and that the proceeds of the book sale will go to Willie Cluver and his parents.

Keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at home. Physicians prescribe it. Thousands take it. Price 25c.

Mr. Henry Mylander, a well-known tailor of Baltimore, writes: "I do not hesitate to pronounce Salvation Oil a most excellent liniment."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—11 a. m.—The stock market opened very strong this morning, first prices showing advances over last evening's final figures of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, a large proportion of the active list showing gains of 1 per cent, and over. The market was active, and there was considerable feverishness shown, but further advances of small fractions were made in the early dealings. Prices then sagged off, and the early advances with something in addition were lost, when the market became more quiet. Prices afterward slowly advanced to about the opening figures, and at 11 o'clock the market was quiet and steady. Money easy at 4½.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Virginia 6s consolidated —, 10-10s with coupon —; post-due coupons 64.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Jan. 25.—Receipts of Flour continue liberal, and stocks now in first hands are comparatively full and well assorted. The wheat markets for two or three days past have been strong, in consequence of a revival of sensational "war rumors," but with more peaceful coloring futures were weaker this morning, and close about 1c lower, with inferior and speculative grades in sympathy; prime milling lots for near delivery, however, show no change, and are in constant demand. Corn, Rye and Oats are firm. Produce is quiet and in fair supply.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Cotton nominally steady and quiet, and unduly quiet. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—Southern steady and firm; Western easier and quiet; Southern red 95½¢, do amber 96½¢; No 1 Maryland 94½¢; do; No 2 Western winter red spot 93½¢; Jan. 92½¢; Feb. 92½¢; 93¢; March 93½¢; 93½¢; May 94½¢; 94½¢. Corn—Southern steady and fairly active; Western lower and fairly active; Southern white 43½¢; do yellow 45½¢; Western mixed spot 46½¢; 47¢; Feb. 46½¢; 46½¢; March 46½¢; 47¢; May 46½¢; 46½¢. Steamer 46½¢; do. Oats steady and firm; Southern 34½¢; Western white 37½¢; do mixed 34½¢; Penna 34½¢; Eye finer at 53½¢; No. 1 various quiet. Whiskey quiet at \$12 23½¢. Other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 9½¢; Orleans 9 11-16¢; futures firm. Flour quiet and weak. Wheat lower. Corn lower. Pork firm at 112 70. Lard heavy at 36 85.